

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

Is the case of Charles H. Callender, charged with receiving bribes from the Ocean National Bank to make false returns, the President and Cashier of the bank have testified that the accused made a thorough and searching examination into its affairs; that his report was in accordance with that examination, and that the \$75,000 loan had nothing whatever to do with either the examination or report. Callender's friends fell confident of his acquittal. The frigate Congress sailed from New York for Havana on Wednesday, to remain until further orders. It is said that other vessels are to go to the Cuban coast, and their commanders are ordered to give special protection to such Americans as have incurred the displeasure of the Spanish volunteers. A special from Wilkesbarre, Pa., states that quicksand broke into a coal mine at Newport, a few days ago, but the miners were warned in season, and had just time to save themselves. A mule team was buried, and the slope of the mine is filled sixty feet in width and depth. The Philadelphia Ledger says that the Susquehanna Canal has been leased by the Reading railroad for 999 years, with the intention of making Havre de Grace a large coal port for Southern shipping, and supplying Baltimore and Washington with cheap anthracite. A man named Billings, his wife and another woman, whose name is unknown, were found murdered at Windsor Locks, Conn., on Tuesday night. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

The Clifton Springs (N. Y.) Hotel was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The fire is supposed to have been caused by incendiaries. Loss, \$120,000; insured. Howard, the negro who outraged the little girl, and about which such excitement has been caused in Rochester, N. Y., was secretly conveyed to a court-room Thursday evening at half-past nine o'clock. He was arraigned on the indictment, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced to twenty years' hard labor in the Auburn State Prison. The prisoner was immediately removed and quietly taken from the city.

New York financial circles were excited on Friday by private cable advices that the Rothschilds had made proposals to the Government to take \$600,000,000 of the new loans on condition that an equal amount of the 1862 bonds should be equal in value in the year 1862 at such time as the Rothschilds may designate. It was also said, in the same dispatch, that a refusal for eighteen months was required to be granted the same house to accept \$300,000,000 of 41 per cents. A messenger boy was robbed of \$11,000 in checks and coupons while in the Central National Bank, New York, on Wednesday. The Russian frigate Suvoroff, which remained at New York for some time, the czar having ordered new boilers. This will prolong the Grand Duke's stay, and he will visit every part of the United States.

The gas works connected with the Glasgow gingham mill, at South Hadley Falls, Mass., exploded on Monday morning. Mr. Nichol and Charles Benway, employees, were severely injured. A man named Bener was picked up by an enormous wheel in the rolling mill of Packer & Co., at Pittsburgh, on Monday afternoon, and taken out a dreadfully mangled corpse.

The West.

Mrs. Laura Fair, the murderess, died in prison at San Francisco on the 26th ultimo. The event created considerable excitement, and rumors were current that her death was induced by infectious treatment. A passenger on the North Missouri railroad jumped from the cars on Monday, near St. Charles, fell beneath the wheels, and was instantly killed, his head being completely severed. Cash and notes amounting to \$11,000 are said to have been found on the body of the deceased, but his name could not be ascertained. W. Q. Smith, an old and prominent citizen of Indianapolis, committed suicide Wednesday afternoon on account of business difficulties. He hung himself with a bed cord, and to make sure the job, he soaked the cord for use. He left a wife and one child. His property had been locked up by lawsuits so that he could derive no income from it.

Pat. McGee, Chief of Police of Fort Wayne, Ind., was shot dead by Dr. J. N. Thacker in that place on Thursday. McGee had assaulted the doctor with a heavy cane and knocked him down, when Thacker fired. A young man named T. D. O'Connor was found on a vacant lot in St. Louis on Tuesday, with a pistol shot in his head. He was taken to the hospital but soon after died. He was a resident of Leavenworth, but had been in St. Louis some time for medical treatment. Failing to obtain relief, he ended his troubles with a revolver.

On Thursday evening Robert Blair, of Kankakee, while attempting to get on the cars while in motion, at the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw railroad depot, at Detroit, fell under the wheels, receiving such injuries that he died shortly after. A man named Stephen Wilcox was fatally injured by an explosion of the boiler of the heating apparatus in the Detroit Car Works on Friday afternoon. The explosion also demolished a moderate-sized brick building. The store and goods belonging to W. J. & R. Dell, at Lakeside, Mich., were consumed by fire on Thursday morning. Loss, \$15,000; partially insured.

A GERMAN named Peter Roeder was suffocated at Chicago on Sunday by the fumes of coke was burning in braziers for the purpose of drying the newly-plastered walls of his house. Alexis and suite gazed upon the display of legs by the Lydia Thompson troupe at St. Louis on Saturday night, and attended a grand reception ball on Monday evening at the Southern Hotel. Great interest is felt at Salt Lake City in the new mines recently opened in the southwest corner of Idaho, one hundred miles from the Central Pacific Railroad. It is reported that veins of solid mineral, from ten to sixty feet wide, and ranging between \$100 to \$250 per ton, are developed. Contracts have been let for the construction of the Rock Island, Ill., water works. Seven miles of pipes are to be laid, the cost of which, with buildings, etc., is estimated at \$115,000. Female convicts are considered a success in Des Moines, Iowa. One woman there clears \$24 a week on book-work, which leads the Register to remark that "There is one vocation, at least, where woman's right to entire equality of labor and wages is acknowledged." A fire at Mount Carmel, Ill., on the 26th ult., destroyed several frame buildings in the business part of the town. Loss \$15,000; insurance small. At Elk Prairie, near Mount Vernon, on the 27th ult., a fellow named Richard Ross, who had separated from his wife, and who was residing with her mother and deliberately discharged at her by a loaded shotgun, while she was holding a baby in her arms. The bodies of the woman and child were filled with shot, but at last accounts they were still alive. A young man named Beckham, Mrs. Ross's brother, while trying to disarm Ross, was terribly stabbed and cut in the back with a knife, and will probably die. Since the shooting, Mrs. R. declares that a little boy of theirs who died suddenly, some months ago, was

killed by a blow upon the head by the brutal father. Ross escaped.

On Tuesday evening last a little daughter of Capt. Richard Owens, of the canal boat Phoenix, of Lockport, Ill., fell from the gang plank to the ice, receiving such injuries that she died on Friday evening. Ex-Gov. Matteson, of Illinois, was thrown from a sleigh at Springfield on Monday, receiving probably fatal injuries. A few days since the skeleton of a Chinaman was found on Goodyear creek, Sierra county, Nevada, the head being suspended by two ropes attached to a tree, the rest lying on the ground. He had been missing for about a year. C. C. Ball, of Flint, Mich., discovered a broken rail on the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad, the other day, and stopped an approaching train. For this the company rewarded him by granting him a perpetual free pass. Mrs. Warren Thayer, of Clinton, Wis., took cyanide of potassium in mistake for medicine, on Wednesday last, and died in a few hours.

The South.

A SPECIAL from San Antonio, Texas, says Col. Sawyer and Capt. Travis, just from the frontier, report that ten men were killed by Indians at Salt Creek on the 27th inst. On the 20th inst. three citizens of San Antonio, named Therr, Wagner, and Berchus, were murdered near Hillsboro. They were drivers returning home from Kansas with the proceeds of their sales. A fire at New Orleans on Sunday night destroyed sixty buildings. Loss estimated at \$600,000; insurance, \$300,000.

A LITTLE girl of 7 years, daughter of William David Cromwell, of Ohio county, Ky., was instantly killed by lightning in her father's house on Sunday. The electricity came down the chimney. The flash struck the left side of the head, burning off the hair, and peeling the skin in strips from many places on the face, neck, chest and lower limbs, leaving the flesh of a bluish, livid color. A little dog lying at the girl's feet was killed by the same flash. The mother and two other children were knocked senseless by the shock. The mantle over the fire was torn in splinters, but the chimney was uninjured. In the United States Court at Columbia, S. C., ten more prisoners from Sparta, South Carolina, pleaded guilty, and told the story of their crimes in open court. A fire in Somerset, Pulaiki county, Ky., last Sunday, burned twelve of the best houses in the village, including the Court-house. Loss, \$75,000.

A FRANKFORT (Ky.) special says that a band of fifteen or twenty Ku-Klux made a raid upon some negroes near Bridgeport, in that county, on the night of the 24, whipping one and ordering others to leave the vicinity on pain of death. One farmer was ordered to employ none but white laborers. It is the declared purpose of the outlaws to drive the negroes out of the country.

LIBBY GARRABANDT, mistress of Burroughs, the brothel keeper whom the Patterson constable found dead in his chair, has confessed that her dissolute lover Van Winkle Bogert poisoned Burroughs. The girl's devotion to her lover had led her to take the risk of the gallows rather than to expose him, but when she clearly saw his perfidy in actually striving to fasten the crime upon her, she repented and told the truth to the Mayor of Patterson. In the Wharton murder trial at Annapolis, Md., on Monday, Dr. Harry L. Byrn testified that General Ketchum died from natural causes, probably from cerebral meningitis. Dr. Peter Goodrick testified his belief that Ketchum was not poisoned by tartar emetic, and Dr. John R. McClurg, of Westchester, Pa., testified that the death of Ketchum was the result of purely natural causes.

Washington.

THE residence of the Russian Minister was entered by burglars on Tuesday night, and robbed of a considerable amount of silverware. The Commissioner of Patents has extended the patent of Henry Fisher, of Canton, O., for mowing machines. The Treasury Department has issued a circular allowing towing boats and steamboats, used exclusively in transporting freight upon the Mississippi and its tributaries, to carry a limited pressure upon their boilers of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch, instead of one hundred and ten pounds, the limit heretofore allowed. The United States Patent Office has commenced the publication of a weekly official gazette, which will embrace all the various matters referred to by the act of Congress, passed by the act of 1870, with the exception of specifications and drawings, which will continue to be published in a separate form.

THE Civil Service Commission resembled on Thursday to perfect the inauguration of the civil service reform rules. The board seem to think these rules were placed in force somewhat earlier than was necessary. Members of Congress are most nonplussed by the new order of things, and grow very indignant when heads of departments and bureaus refer them and all their applications for appointments to the competitive board selected and to be selected by the British case, as presented at the Geneva Conference, has been received at the State Department from our agent at Geneva, Bancroft Davis. It makes five volumes, and does not read as though the positions assumed in the case by the United States had been learned by the British authorities in advance, as alleged.

GEN. BARBOCK, of the President's staff, has written a letter to the Retrenchment Committee, asking that they make a most rigid investigation into the charges made against him of participating in the profits of the General Land Office. He is a member of the Custom-House, and he takes the liberty to suggest that the witnesses be examined exclusively by the Democratic members of the committee. Dr. Ryland T. Brown, an agricultural chemist of Indianapolis, Ind., has accepted the position of chemist of the Agricultural Department tendered him by Commissioner Watts.

Foreign.

At the installation of the Conservative Mayor of Limerick, on Tuesday, a tumultuous mob alternately hissed at the name of the Prince of Wales and cheered for "home rule." The King of Italy sent a special ambassador to the Vatican on New Year's day to tender His Majesty's congratulations to the Holy Father. The ambassador was met by Cardinal Antonelli, and informed that His Holiness was indisposed and unable to receive visits. Dispatches from Algiers report that the French troops have won a brilliant success over the rebel Oran. Two chiefs and 150 horsemen were killed.

The floor of a court-room at Kittylogher, in Leitrim, Ireland, gave way recently while a trial was in progress. The room was crowded at the time and 300 persons were precipitated a distance of thirty or forty feet. Some thirty were badly injured, most of them fatally. A dispatch from Constantinople announces that four Greek brigades have been wrecked in the Black Sea, and all on board perished. German residents of London are petitioning Bismarck to demand an apology and indemnity of the United States for supplies given by Americans to the French in the late war. The Commission of the French Assembly to whom the subject was referred, has made a report approving the project of a steam ferry across the Straits of Dover, between the towns of Dover and Calais.

A SPECIAL from Berlin says that Bismarck's circular memorial to France on the

French outrages committed against the Prussian soldiers and the payment of the war indemnity has been forwarded to all the German ministers and agents. It is supposed that the content of this Prussian state paper indicates the existence of a distrust in Bismarck's mind as to the intentions of the French Government. Official advices from Ipswich show that the famine in Persia continues without diminution. Entire districts have been depopulated.

The ship Spirit, of London, which sailed this week from Liverpool to San Francisco, was driven on the rocks off Holyhead, and is a total wreck. Only five of her crew escaped. Gen. Andrew Porter, formerly of the United States army, died at Paris on Thursday. A St. Petersburg letter says that the unfriendly feeling toward Germany has quieted down in Russia. Sympathy for France, too, has greatly died out. This is said to be partly due to the Thiers Government, and partly to the conduct of the French themselves. The execution of Roedel created an unpleasant impression in Russia.

VAUTRAIN has defeated Victor Hugo for the French Assembly by a large majority.

The British Government having refused to help the Royal Geographical Society to organize an expedition to search for Dr. Livingston, the Society now appeals to the people for assistance. Great efforts are being made to start the expedition next month. The ex-emperor Napoleon, on New Year's day, is reported to have said: "I will give Thiers six months of the Presidency of the French Republic, and at the end of that time I will be in his place, and my change will be favorable to the imperial cause." Jos. Gillott, the steel-pen manufacturer, is dead.

Proceedings in Congress.

Both houses of Congress assembled on Monday, the 8th inst., after the usual holiday recess. The attendance was small, and little important business was transacted. In the Senate Mr. Schurz made a personal statement in regard to an article in the New York Times, severely criticizing his course as a Senator and an officer in the army. A number of unimportant bills were introduced and referred.

In the House, on the 8th, a large number of bills were introduced and referred, a few of the most important being as follows: By Mr. Cox, a recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba. By Mr. Myers, to repeal the act of 1871, and substitute. By Mr. Lynch, a resolution requesting the President to ascertain the views of European Governments relative to an Atlantic and Pacific ship canal. By Mr. Hale, a bill to relieve American built vessels from import duties on articles entering into their construction, and to repeal the resolution offered by Mr. Kellogg before the recess, directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the income tax, came up on motion to suspend the rules for its adoption. The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of 89 to 71. Mr. Morgan moved to suspend the rules for the adoption of a resolution to amend the Constitution, making naturalized citizens eligible to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Rejected, 81 to 65. Mr. McKee introduced a bill removing the disabilities of certain persons in Mississippi. Passed. On motion of Mr. Niblack, the Military Committee was directed to inquire into the propriety of paying bounties to soldiers mustered into the service under the first call for troops in excess of the required number. On motion of Mr. Shanks, the Indian Committee was directed to inquire into the subject of Indian annuities, pensions, bounty lands and treaties.

A Monster Establishment.

Krupp's great iron works at Essen, Germany, cover nearly eight square miles, and one and a half miles are under cover. They furnish employment for 10,000 men, who do their work under a discipline as strict as that of the military service. Castings weighing forty tons have been made several times in these works, and ten and twelve-ton blocks are every-day sights. There are forty-nine hammers in the works, of which four or five are twenty-five tons, three or four fifteen tons, and a large number five and ten tons. The greatest of all the hammers is a wonder, and cost \$500,000. Its foundations are one hundred feet deep, consisting of three tiers—the first constructed of solid masonry, the second of the heaviest and stoutest oaks to be found in all Germany, and the third of cylindrical segments of cast iron upon which the anvil block rests. The head of the hammer weighs fifty tons. Its face is of steel, and in making it, after the steel had been cast, and while it was molten, cast iron was poured into it from the back. Everything that belongs to it, and to the engine that operates it, is in duplicate and triplicate. Four steam cranes serve it, and these are each tested to bear two hundred tons, and are intended to bear forty-ton ingots, which are the largest cast. In 1866 sixty-one thousand tons of steel were turned out from these works.

An Apt Answer.

An Irishman one morning went out very early in search of some game on an estate where the game laws were strictly enforced. Turning a sharp corner, whom did he meet but the gentleman who owned the estate. Paddy, seeing the game was up, coolly advanced toward the gentleman and said: "The top of the morning to your Honor, and what brought your Honor out so early this morning?" The gentleman replied by saying: "Indeed, Paddy, I just strolled out to see if I would find an appetite for my breakfast;" and then, eyeing Paddy suspiciously, said: "And now, Paddy, what brought you out so early this morning?" "Indeed, your Honor, I just strolled out to see if I could find a breakfast for my appetite."

THOMAS HERRON, a man employed by Dr. Henry Fenner, near South Orange, N. J., went to the village early on Sunday evening intending to spend the evening with some of his acquaintances. On his way he stopped at the saloon of Patrick Hand, where he remained during the evening drinking with the proprietor and Hugh Conlan. They had a trifling dispute, which led to blows, Herron being pitted against the two. They beat Herron unmercifully, and afterwards set a ferocious dog upon him. His clothes were torn off by the animal, and his face, arms and legs were badly lacerated. Friends of Herron happening along in season he was rescued and carried home, arriving at his employer's house at midnight. His recovery is pronounced improbable.

An editor was serenaded, and in the next issue of his paper complimented the serenading party on their "judicious taste in the selection of pieces." He was afterward informed by a listener that they had played the "Rogue's March."

MURDER OF COL. JAS. FISK, JR.

Detailed Account of the Assassination—Origin of the Difficulty Between the Murderer and his Victim—Provisions of Fisk's Will, etc.

THE SHOOTING.

James Fisk, Jr., was shot twice, by Edward Stokes, at the Grand Central Hotel, New York, at 20 minutes past 4 on Saturday afternoon, the 6th inst. Fisk had just alighted from his carriage at the hotel entrance, and was ascending the stairs to his rooms, when Stokes came out of an adjoining passage way, unperceived by Fisk, unbuttoned his coat, drew a revolver and rapidly discharged three shots. The first lodged in Fisk's shoulder, the second whistled close by his head, the third, with more fatal direction, took effect in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. Fisk evidently recognized his assailant before falling, but made no remark. Immediately after the shots were fired the hotel employees rushed to the scene. While some cared for the wounded man, others seized Stokes, who, seeing escape was impossible, made no resistance. He was promptly handed over to the police. Fisk was quickly conveyed to his room, where the surgeon of the hotel was soon in attendance upon him, and all that unremitting medical skill and attention could do was done, but without avail. He lingered until a few minutes before 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he breathed his last.

THE PUBLIC FEELING.

The news of Fisk's death spread rapidly, and everywhere produced a profound sensation of deep regret. All the aspersions that his enemies had heaped upon his character were in a moment forgotten, and only his noble qualities of head and heart were remembered—his frankness, his generosity and his charity. The scene in and around the room where the body lay was touching in the extreme. A very large number of the friends of Fisk and guests of the hotel viewed the body, and later in the afternoon, prior to the removal of the corpse to Fisk's residence, the general public was admitted.

THE FUNERAL.

took place at Brattleboro, Vt., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock p. m. The brigade to which the Ninth Regiment is attached escorted the remains, the Ninth acting as a special funeral escort. The officers of the brigade will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

PROVISIONS OF FISK'S WILL.

Mrs. Hooker, his sister, receives \$100,000 in Narragansett Steamship Company shares. His father and mother receive \$5,000 a year each. To each of the two Misses Moore, his sisters-in-law, he bequeathed \$2,000 a year. To the Ninth Regiment, \$11,000. To his wife he bequeathed the balance of his property of all kinds. To Jay Gould, for whom he entertained the warmest and most disinterested friendship, he left his personal effects, and intrusted to him the labor of love, as it is called in the will, of carrying out all his (Mr. Fisk's) projects in regard to public improvements. Mrs. Fisk inherits all her deceased husband's shares in the Erie railroad.

ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

The origin of this difficulty dates back nearly two years. Col. Fisk and Stokes were interested in an oil company which furnished all the oil used by the Erie Railroad Company. Fisk and Stokes became intimate friends. Stokes seemed a smart, energetic young man, and grew rapidly in Fisk's favor. The profits of the oil business became very great. Stokes became a frequent visitor at Col. Fisk's rooms in the Grand Opera House. They were continually together. So intimate were they that Stokes repeatedly dined with Col. Fisk at the house of

MRS. JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD.

who was Col. Fisk's mistress. The Colonel became acquainted with her accidentally when she was in want, clothed in silks and satins, sprinkled her with diamonds and other gems, gave her a rich mansion with a brown stone front, furnished it sumptuously, and placed carriages and servants at her disposal. So infatuated did he become that he repeatedly appeared in public with her, despite the earnest protestations of his friends. He laughed at the newspaper exposures of his shame, and was finally debarred from fashionable society. Col. Fisk's friends were deeply grieved, but they remained true to him, for whatever may have been his faults, he always stood to his friends to the last.

STOKES

is about five feet nine inches in height. His body is well knit; his head is covered with glossy curls; his complexion is clear; his features regular, and his eyes dark-blue. His forehead is wide, but not high. He dresses in the height of fashion, with a tendency to gaudiness, and generally wears large diamonds. He is a fluent talker and is very quick of motion. He speaks rapidly, and uses many gestures. Col. Fisk seems to have confided entirely to Stokes's sense of honor, and to Mrs. Mansfield's sense of gratitude. Apparently he had not the least notion that Stokes would endeavor to supplant him in her affections. Stokes, however, appears to have fallen in love with Mrs. Mansfield at first sight. His attachment was apparently reciprocated, and the readiness with which she transferred her affections from Col. Fisk to his assassin gives an air of strong probability to the rumor that she had deliberately trapped Col. Fisk for his money.

The attachment between Stokes and Mrs. Mansfield was not discovered by Col. Fisk until weeks had elapsed. Meanwhile the Colonel was paying for the very dinners at Mrs. Mansfield's house to which she had invited her friend Stokes. Though warned by his friends of what was occurring, he refused to believe it, and it was not until he had assured himself from conversations with Mrs. M. that the reports were true, that his eyes were opened. The first move the Colonel made with his usual energy. He forbade Stokes's visits to the house, and reasoned with Mansfield, but to no purpose. The next movement was a startling one. Stokes was arrested on the charge of embezzling the oil company's funds and kept in prison two days. When released on bail he retaliated, and Fisk was arrested on an accusation of conspiracy and false imprisonment. The fight was a bitter one, and benefited no one but the lawyers. Fisk then rescinded the verbal contracts by

which the oil company supplied Erie with oil. Of course this forced the stock of the oil company down, and Fisk, it is understood, bought in Stokes's interest for \$10,000. Mrs. Mansfield now joined her energies to those of Stokes. She claimed that Fisk owed her some \$40,000, and in proof of this claim put in copies of a batch of love-letters written to her by Col. Fisk, which were said to expose all the secret operations of the Erie and the Tammany rings. Fisk secured an injunction from Judge Pratt, forbidding the publication of the letters, as they were ruled to be scandalous and irrelevant. During the pending of certain suits between Stokes and Fisk, Mrs. Mansfield gave the original letters to Stokes, who immediately made use of them. He held them over Fisk's head, and threatened their publication. Fisk acted like a diplomat. He submitted a proposition to Mr. Stokes for arbitration. Stokes, against the advice of his counsel, accepted Mr. Clarence Seward, one of Fisk's counsel, as arbitrator. The letters were placed in Mr. Peter B. Sweeney's hands for safe keeping. Mr. Seward found against Stokes on all points but one, awarding him \$10,000 as the price of the letters. Stokes complained that he had been swindled, nevertheless he accepted the \$10,000.

The immediate cause of the assassination was probably the reception of the news by Stokes that Fisk had, on Saturday, obtained an indictment against him for perjury, and that he was infuriated with the prospect of being put into jail a second time through his adversary's influence, and determined to avenge his real or fancied wrongs in a summary manner.

The Gospel of Comfort.

We should be startled out of our propriety if some statistician could tell us just how many children are murdered every year in the midst of our Christian civilization. We do not mean the affairs technically known to the courts as murders, though there are enough of them too; but the refined, fashionable genteel killings to which children are daily subjected, and to the perpetration of which the dapper keepers of garish shops devote all their energies, while the fond parents of the victims feel them handsomely for their assistance. These and other murders are being done daily all over the land. The mother dresses her daughter in white garments, which scarcely reach her knees, leaving her legs unprotected, save by the thinnest of fashionable stockings; and in this summer-time costume takes her "shopping" in mid-winter, pretending to keep her warm by putting a bit of fur about her neck, where she ought to wear nearly nothing, and encasing her hands in a fashionably small muff. And so, with her cruel white dress and crueler kid shoes, and cruellest cotton stockings, the child comes home in due time with a well-established consumption in her system, and the mother asks sympathy in that "the poor dear is so delicate."

We see murders like this in the course of perpetration every day. All our thoroughfares are full of them. Every fashionable shopkeeper ministers to them across his counter daily, and the only wonder is that no cry is raised in the streets for the suppression of such cruelty. The mothers who do these things mean well, doubtless, and are often excellent people in their way. They hear platitudes every Sunday at a fashionable church, and scrupulously keep themselves unspotted from the vulgar world. But would not some missionary find work enough to do in preaching the gospel of woolen stockings and linsey frocks and thick soled boots among such people? We say nothing of the still more barbarous practice of pinching young waists with corsets, and sending children to midnight parties when they ought to be in bed, because people who do these things already know better. The scarcely less dangerous and much commoner habit to which we have referred is often the result of ignorance. There are people doing it every day, who, if they could only know the extent of the injury done, would put thick shoes on their children's feet, warm frocks on their backs, and even make their legs unfashionably thick with woolen stockings, though their hearts should ache at the vulgarism of all this comfort. The good missionary would need but one text, and that a short one: "Keep your children warm." He could teach the first duty of the child is to grow, and certainly no child can grow healthfully or comfortably, dressed in thin goods, with legs almost bare, hands benumbed by kid gloves tight enough to stop the circulation, feet with nothing but a bit of thin morocco to shield them from the cold and the damp, and neck muffled up in furs.—Harper and Hove.

Cement from Soluble Glass.

A cement of great hardness, and of great applicability, it is reported, is made by mixing different bases with soluble glass. Combined with fine chalk, and thoroughly stirred, it will produce a hard cement in the course of six or eight hours; with fine sulphide of antimony, a black mass is produced which can be polished with agate, and then possesses an excellent metallic lustre. Fine iron dust gives a gray-black cement. Zinc dust produces a gray mass exceedingly hard, with a brilliant metallic lustre, so that broken or defective zinc castings can be mended and restored. A white cement of great beauty and hardness is obtained with soluble glass and chalk alone.

A New Volcano.

There is, since the first of May, a new volcano in the Philippine Islands. It burst out near the valley of Camiguin, a small island north of Mindanao, about seven miles from the coast. The eruption of stones, sand and ashes, brought death to 80 or 90 persons engaged in Manila hemp culture, whose escape was cut off during their endeavors to save their property. The volcano was in feeble action when last heard from, in August. As a British naval vessel visited the island in June while the eruption was still exceedingly active, a report is expected, giving further scientific details.

HISTORICAL.—The reason why they beat the drum was because it called the

harp a lyre.

Cheap but Honest.

Many years ago, when Judge Robert M. Charlton, of Savannah, Ga., was quite a young man, he, in company with his father, Hon. U. H. Charlton, spent every summer in the delightful village of Clarksville, in Northeast Georgia.

One day Robert was passing along the street in Clarksville, and it happened to be election day (members of Congress were then elected by what was called the general ticket system, and not by districts, as they now are), when a verdant but honest voter of the mountains ascended him thus:

"Mr. Charlton, are you the man that is running for Congress?"

"No, sir, I am no candidate; my father is, however. But may I ask you why this inquiry?"

"Nothing, only I haven't voted yet."

"If it is not inconsistent with your feelings, then, I would like it if you would vote for my father."

"I would as soon vote for him as anybody."

Mr. C. thanked him, and thinking perhaps his friend was seeking a treat, invited him into a neighboring tavern.

"What will you take?"

"I never drink anything, but I see they have some ginger cakes. I'd as lief take one of them as not."

"Very well; give us a cake."

"My brother is in town with me."

"All right; take him a cake with my respects."

Another cake was purchased and paid for, and the two friends parted; "Greeney" to find his brother, and Mr. Charlton to join his friends in a parlor hard by.

"The golden hours on angels' wings" passed rapidly away with Mr. Charlton, and his friend was soon forgotten. Late in the evening our verdant friend, very much to the surprise of every one, stalked into the parlor and inquired for Mr. Charlton. Drawing from his bosom a four by six inch cake, he said:

"Mr. Charlton, here's your cake. My brother had voted afore I seed him."

Men's Rights.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune addresses the editor of that paper as follows:

Sir—You growl about the lost population of New York, and seem to wonder what is the matter. I tell you what's the matter in five words: Men refuse to marry nowadays. Why? Because the burden and legal pains and penalties of marriage are too great for any except rich people. Our Legislature, by a series of women's rights enactments, and our courts by a series of oppressive decisions against men, have made marriage a hardship. It is no longer a blessing as it was forty years ago. The husband no longer has any authority at home. He has become a slave to his wife's caprice and extravagance. Whenever he ventures to resist her folly, the law steps in and lays its heavy hand upon him in pains and penalties. Should he proceed to administer proper correction (and personal correction is the corner-stone of marriage), he is at once hauled before a judge and imprisoned. If he endeavors to check his wife's extravagance by refusing to pay her debts incurred by her, he can be sued and compelled to pay. If he wishes to sell his real estate, it takes weeks and months of weary coaxing and expensive presents to get his wife to sign the deeds. If his wife leaves him to go back to her parents—or a worse place—he cannot bring her back by law to his home; she can laugh his authority to scorn. If, on the contrary, he leaves her, disgusted with her follies, she can get a warrant for his arrest more promptly than a warrant can be got for the arrest of a thief or a murderer. If she has any real estate at the time of her marriage it remains her own; if he has any she gets a dower right of one-third. Truly she can say, "What's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own."

Curious Phenomenon.

One of the strangest natural phenomena (says the Japan Mail) is now to be witnessed at the excavations being carried on at Noge. It will be remembered by those who have been along the line of railway towards Kanagawa, that just outside the station yard large excavations are being made in the side of the hill. A near inspection of these will show that at one spot where the earth is being thrown down from the brow of the hill, the soil appears to be smoking. Large stones appear as if smouldering, and the loose rubble as it rolls down the face of the cliff emits a thick mist. On ascending the hill, the place where the hot earth is being dug can be seen. A small semi-circle has been excavated a few feet deep, and although the earth when untouched presents no extraordinary appearance, the moment the pick enters the smoke arises in every direction, emitting a strong sulphurous smell, not sufficiently powerful, however, to have any effect on the coolies at work. The earth, which is warm when dug out, is thrown down the hill, whence it is taken away in lighters.

Abrasion of Coins.

A statement having been made that a single bank in London had lost \$35,000 in one year by the abrasion of the gold coins, a practical philosopher visited the Bank of England in order to examine into the matter. This gentleman reports that the whole breadth of a counter, upon which the shillings happened to be shining, displayed myriads of particles of gold, which had evidently been struck off, mainly, by the sharp edges of the steel shovels used to remove portions of the heap of sovereigns. It is also asserted that the milled edges of the sovereigns must assist in the natural raspings of the coin.

THE Fort Wayne, Ind., woman who sued her husband for 14 years of service in his household, on the ground that there was a flaw in the marriage ceremony, has been awarded \$1,168 by the Allen Circuit Court.

A QUAKER's advice to his son on his wedding day: "When thee went a courting I told thee to keep thy eyes wide open; now thou art married, I tell thee to keep them half shut."

THE First Court Circular—King Arthur's round table.